UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22773
9 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our correspondence, most recently our letter No. 193 of 27 June 1991, I have the honour to inform you of fresh occurrences of Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran in contravention of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). They are as follows:

1. At 0830 hours on 23 June 1991, a group of individuals from the Iranian side, estimated to number eight, were observed with a military jeep laying mines and setting up spiked barriers and barbed wire at geographical coordinates 484541 in the central-sector area of separation.

2. At 1930 hours on 25 June 1991, an Iranian punt carrying two persons infiltrated inside Iraqi territory at geographical coordinates 411970 in the southern sector (map of Baydah).

3. At 0830 hours on 26 June 1991, nine individuals from the Iranian side were observed digging an infantry position at geographical coordinates 503512 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Mandali).

4. At 0730 hours on 28 June 1991, an Iranian excavator was observed repairing the road coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of the Iranian mound at geographical coordinates 573226 in the central-sector separation zone. At 1000 hours on the same day, five individuals from the Iranian side were observed building two rest shelters and two firing shelters in front of the Jawid Shah control post at coordinates 4854 in the separation zone in the same sector.

5. At 0900 hours on 29 June 1991, five individuals from the Iranian side were observed digging a position in front of the Yathrib control post at geographical coordinates 558226 in the central-sector separation zone.

6. At 1000 hours on 30 June 1991, the Iranian side manned three posts, each with a six-person force, in front of the Daraji and Sudur control posts at geographical coordinates 128732, 134736 and 107743 in the central sector. An

Iranian frontier observation station was established at the first post in the separation zone.

7. At 0800 hours on 2 July 1991, three newly built Iranian posts were observed to the right of the Khusrawi control post at geographical coordinates 448035 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Khanaqin). At 1900 hours, 15 individuals from the Iranian side were observed digging a slit trench at geographical coordinates 605353 in the separation zone in the same sector (map of Mandali).

8. At 0700 hours on 3 July 1991, the Iranian side built a road leading to hill 404 at geographical coordinates 573224 in front of the Tuwayriq control post in the central-sector separation zone.

9. At 1400 hours on 4 July 1991, 30 individuals from the Iranian side were observed strengthening trenches around the Husayn control post at geographical coordinates 420110 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Khanaqin).

10. At 1100 hours on 5 July 1991, eight individuals from the Iranian side were observed building an observation post in front of the new Qutaybah control post at geographical coordinates 498205 in the central-sector separation zone.

These new violations and infringements, which are to be added to the previous Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries, confirm without any doubt the persistence of the Iranian Government in its deliberate endeavour to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of Iraq.

As it has done in its previous letters, the Government of my country confirms that it holds the Iranian Government fully responsible for all the damage caused by such violations and infringements and for the future consequences thereof.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/22774
9 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 5/6 July 1991 amounted to three sorties (one two-aircraft formation and one solo sortie). The aircraft flew at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitude.

2. Air activity was concentrated over Dohuk, Amadiyah and the north of Mosul, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

II

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 6/7 July 1991 amounted to 12 sorties flown by six two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho and Tall Afar, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

III

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 7/8 July 1991 amounted to 17 sorties (eight two-aircraft formations and one solo sortie). The aircraft flew at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity was concentrated over Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation, with low-altitude flights over Sadd al-Mawsil.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/22775
9 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the Statement of the European Community and its member States on the situation in Yugoslavia, issued on 2 July 1991 (annex I), as well as the text, in English and French, of the Declaration on the situation in Yugoslavia issued by the Special Ministerial Meeting of the European Political Cooperation on 5 July 1991 (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter, and its annexes, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA (2 JULY 1991)

The European Community and its member States are alarmed that hostilities have resumed in Slovenia. This endangers the progress that has been made in the past week towards a solution which would be acceptable to all parties concerned.

They therefore urgently appeal to all parties to respect the cease-fire agreed upon in the presence of the ministerial troika of the European Community and its member States, and urge them to refrain forthwith from all acts of violence.

Annex II

DECLARATION ON THE SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA (5 JULY 1991)

The Community and its member States continue to follow with great concern the development of the situation in Yugoslavia.

Recalling their earlier statements and demarches, as well as those of the 35 countries of the CSCE, they continue to call for a peaceful solution to the current crisis in the country. They stress again that it is only for the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves to decide on the country's future. They restate therefore their firm opposition to any use of force.

The Community and its member States call for a dialogue without preconditions between all parties on the future of Yugoslavia, which should be based on the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter for a new Europe, in particular respect for human rights, including rights of minorities and the right of peoples to self-determination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of States (Charter of Paris). The Community and its member States take note of the fact that in Yugoslavia all parties concerned accept the reality that a new situation has arisen. The Community and its member States for their part will do their utmost to help them find a solution. In this context they decided to send again the ministerial troika to Yugoslavia. The Community and its member States will have to consider again their position in the event of any further breach of the cease-fire, in particular should unilateral military action be taken.

The Community and its member States welcome the fact that the collegiate presidency has been able to meet following the elections of its President and Vice-President. They express the hope that the presidency will now be able to play its full role in the negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia. It will not be able to do so unless it exerts full political and constitutional control over the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Community and its member States welcome that in this context the recently established CSCE emergency mechanism has been able to meet for the first time, and they endorse its conclusions. In conformity with these, and having been requested to do so by the Yugoslav authorities, they have decided to organize a mission to help stabilize a cease-fire and to monitor the implementation of the two remaining elements of the agreement reached between the Yugoslav parties with the contribution of the Community and its member States. In this context, they decided to send at short notice a troika of high officials to Yugoslavia to establish the necessary practical arrangements. They are also prepared to contribute to the CSCE mission of good offices to facilitate the political dialogue among the parties concerned.

In view of the present situation in Yugoslavia, the Community and its member States decided upon an embargo on armaments and military equipments applicable to the whole of Yugoslavia. They launch an urgent appeal to other countries to follow this example. The Community and its member States also decided to suspend the second and third financial protocol with Yugoslavia. But they express the hope that a normalization of the situation will permit them to put into effect as soon as possible the financial protocols so as to contribute to the indispensable economic recovery of the country.

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GENERAL

S/22776
9 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our letter of 11 June 1991 (S/22690), and with reference to documents S/22699 and S/22728 containing respectively the letter of Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations and the Foreign Minister of Iraq, I have the honour to put the following on record.

The people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran share the grave concern of the international community over the dangers facing a significant portion of the Iraqi population, most recently in southern Iraq. The announcement by the spokesman of the Secretary-General on 3 July 1991 that, according to an investigation conducted by a United Nations team, 30,000 to 100,000 Iraqi civilians have been under Iraqi military siege in Hour al-Hammar has further illustrated the fact that international concerns voiced in the past few months have been very much justified. Furthermore, according to the information available to the Islamic Republic of Iran many more face similar imminent danger in other marshlands of southern Iraq. In this context, the decision by the United Nations to dispatch a high-level delegation to Iraq to safeguard the very lives of these innocent civilians is a belated but welcome and necessary step.

It is indeed unfortunate that, in response to the well-founded expressions of concern by my Government and many others, the Iraqi authorities have resorted to baseless allegations and assertions against my country in documents S/22699 and S/22728, which regrettably go outside the norms of international conduct and even contain unacceptable threats, reminiscent of the propaganda waged by Iraq prior to its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 22 September 1980. The Government of Iraq should be reminded that, while this tactic may have some utility in diverting, temporarily, the attention of a few, truth finally manifests itself as it has in this case and the case of Iraq's aggression against my country.

The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to be committed to its policy of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of others. It would be well-advised for the Government of Iraq to cease its hostile words and deeds directed against the Islamic Republic of Iran, designed to find external justifications for its internal problems and behaviour, and instead halt the actions and policies that have given rise to serious international concern over the fate of innocent Iraqi civilians.

I will be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/295
S/22777
10 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 20 of the preliminary list*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 2 July 1991 from the Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General.

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* A/46/50.

Letter dated 2 July 1991 from the Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I have the honour to inform you that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby makes application for membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I attach a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

I would be grateful if this application could be submitted to the Security Council.

(Signed) KIM Yong Nam
Vice-Premier of the Administration Council
and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Declaration

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I solemnly declare that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) KIM Yong Nam
Vice-Premier of the Administration Council
and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/296*
S/22778*
7 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 20 of the provisional agenda**
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Application of the Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Korea for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 19 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/46/150.

Letter dated 19 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Korea herewith applies for membership of the Republic of Korea in the United Nations.

I have further the honour to attach herewith a declaration made in accordance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would place this application before the Security Council at the earliest opportunity.

(Signed) LEE Sang Ock
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Korea

Declaration

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea, I, Roh Tae Woo, in my capacity as Head of State, have the honour to solemnly declare that the Republic of Korea accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) ROH Tae Woo
President of the Republic
of Korea

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Security Council

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S/22779
10 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 8 JULY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my report of 18 June 1990 to the Security Council on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/21360). In accordance with paragraph 12 of that report, I addressed identical letters on 24 May 1991 to Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO proposing a specific date and hour for the formal cease-fire to begin. In letters dated 11 June 1991 and 10 June 1991, respectively, Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO have informed me of their acceptance of my proposal that the formal cease-fire begin at 0600 GMT on 6 September 1991.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

91-22431 2678b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22780
10 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you, with the deepest regret, that the Security Council is not fulfilling its mandate under paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991), which explicitly provides for the list of articles covered by the embargo to be reviewed every 60 days.

In a letter sent on 26 June to your predecessor as President of the Security Council for the month of June, my delegation expressed the wish to participate in the debate on that question, in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure. However, the Council decided to hold private informal consultations, which did not lead to the adoption and disclosure of any clear official position for the people of the world and my country to consider. The result was the situation which your predecessor, His Excellency the Ambassador of Côte d'Ivoire, reported to the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of our Mission on 20 June, namely that the Council was divided on the issue, and that the embargo had therefore been maintained.

You and the Council know full well that the humanitarian situation has gone beyond legally acceptable limits, and that it is threatening the very survival of the Iraqi people - in the name of the international rule of law.

The fact that the Iraqi people are in distress has been borne out by a number of independent reports, including Mr. Ahtisaari's report (S/22366), which in March attested to the seriousness of the situation and described it as apocalyptic. It has also been confirmed by many other reports and studies, including the report of the Harvard University group, the report of Physicians for Peace (S/22578), the July 1991 study by the American-Arab Medical League, the report of Physicians for Human Rights, the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Catholic Relief Services, and the letter from International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

In the light of all these reports, the Security Council's position appears surprising and strange to us. We hope that the Council, which is constantly demanding that Iraq fulfil its obligations, will itself do the right thing and carry out its mandate under resolution 687 (1991).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22781
11 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 8/9 July 1991 amounted to 33 sorties flown by 16 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Arbil, Mosul and Rawanduz, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

II

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 9/10 July 1991 amounted to 31 sorties flown by 13 two-aircraft formations and five single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Mosul, Arbil, Tall 'Afar, Sinjar, Dohuk, Zakho and Dukan, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/300
S/22782
11 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 60, 61, 62, 68 and 137 of the
preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH
SPECIAL SESSION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the Communiqué of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States (see annex I), which held a session at Prague on 1 July 1991, and the respective Protocol on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed at Warsaw on 14 May 1955, and of the Protocol on extending its validity, signed at Warsaw on 26 April 1985 (see annex II).

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* A/46/50.

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the text of the present letter and its annexes distributed as a document of the General Assembly under items 60, 61, 62, 68 and 137 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

C O M M U N I Q U E

the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States held a session in Prague on July 1, 1991. Present at the talks were:

For the Republic of Bulgaria - Zhelyu Zhelev, President of the Republic of Bulgaria; Dimitri Popov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria; Viktor Valkov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria.

For the Republic of Hungary - Joszef Antall, Prime Minister of the Republic of Hungary; Geza Jeszenszki, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary; Ferenc Somogyi, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary.

For the Republic of Poland - Lech Walesa, President of the Republic of Poland; Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Poland; Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland.

For Romania - Ion Iliescu, President of Romania; Petre Roman, Prime Minister of Romania; Adrian Nastase, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - G.I. Yanayev, Vice-President of the USSR; A.A. Bessmertnykh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

For the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic - Václav Havel, President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic; Marián Čalfa, Prime Minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic; Jiří Dienstbier, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

A Protocol on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955, and of the Protocol extending the validity of the mentioned treaty of April 26, 1985, were signed at the session. The document signed at the session is subject to ratification.

The participants of the session proclaimed the following:

They agreed the present situation in Europe is endowed with qualitatively new relations of good neighborliness, partner-ship, mutual respect and friendly cooperation among the equal and sovereign states represented at the session.

/...

Proceeding from the above-mentioned, they support the development of relations in all areas on a renewed bilateral contractual-and-legal basis.

They voiced support for the further development of the all European process in the interest of creating new structures of security and cooperation on the continent in accordance with the results achieved at the CSCE summit in November, 1990, and they promoted the formation of an all-European framework of cooperation in the areas of security, economics, law, culture, ecology, and the humanitarian sphere, as it was stated in the Paris Charter for a New Europe.

According to the identical views expressed by the States represented at the session - stability, prosperity and the further development of democracy based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the countries of central and eastern Europe are in the interest of all participating states of the CSCE process.

The partants of the session expressed the readiness of their countries to hold, in the event of any such interest, bilateral of multilateral consultations on an ad hoc basis, on topical issues of common interest including issues linked with the fulfilment of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

They confirmed the provisions included in the Proclamation of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty approved at the extraordinary session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, on February 25, 1991.

ANNEX II

P R O T O C O L

on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955, and of the Protocol on extending its validity, signed in Warsaw on April 26, 1985.

the States - parties to the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955,

oearing in mind the profound changes currently underway in Europe, which are bringing to an end the era of confrontation and division of the continent,

resolved to actively develop, in the new situation, their relations on a bilateral and, if interested, on a multilateral basis,

recalling the significance of the Joint Declaration of twenty-two states, which signed the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, and which declared that they are no longer enemies, and that they will build new relations of partnership and cooperation,

resolved to promote gradual transition to all-European security structures, in the spirit of the arrangements made at the Paris summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in November, 1990,

have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955 (henceforth referred to only as the Warsaw Treaty), and the Protocol extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on April 26, 1985, will cease to be valid on the day this Protocol enters into force.

Article 2

The Parties to this Protocol declare they claim no property towards one another, arising from the Warsaw Treaty.

Article 3

1) This protocol is subject to ratification

2) The original of the Protocol and the ratification instruments will be retained in the archives of the government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic will inform the other Parties to this Protocol on depositing every ratification instrument.

Article 4

The Protocol will enter into force on the day when the last ratification instrument is deposited in the archives.

Done in Prague on July 1, 1991, in one copy in each of the czech, bulgarian, hungarian, polish, romanian and russian languages, with all versions having equal validity. The authorized copies of this Protocol will be given by the government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to all other Parties to this Protocol.

For the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic

Václav Havel
President of the Czech and Slovak
Federal Republic

For the Republic of Bulgaria

Zhelyu Zhelev
President of the Republic of Bulgaria

For the Republic of Hungary

Jozsef Antall
Prime Minister of the Republic of Hungary

For the Republic of Poland

Lech Walesa
President of the Republic of Poland

For Romania

Ion Iliescu
President of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

G.I.Yanayev
Vice-President of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22783
11 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to paragraph 4 in resolution 700 (1991) of the Security Council, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

Norwegian laws and regulations fully meet the obligations set out in resolution 687 (1991), including paragraph 24, as well as previous mandatory decisions by the Council. The Guidelines adopted by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) fall within the scope of the Norwegian legislation.

Act No. 4 of 7 June 1947 relating to the implementation of mandatory decisions by the United Nations Security Council empowers the King in Council to adopt regulations in order to implement such decisions. Regulations adopted concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) took effect on 8 April 1991. The relevant section of the regulations reads as follows:

> "It is prohibited for any person on Norwegian territory, and for any Norwegian national, enterprise, company, foundation or association, regardless of its whereabouts, to sell, supply or by any other means convey commodities or products of any kind, including weapons and other military equipment as well as technology and services for military purposes, regardless of their country of origin, to Iraq.
>
> The prohibition set out in the first paragraph also applies to the sale, transport or conveyance by other means of commodities or products to any natural or legal person acting on behalf of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq.
>
> The prohibition of transport set out in the first and second paragraphs applies to ships, aircraft and motor vehicles registered in Norway or managed or otherwise at the disposal of any Norwegian national, company or association."

Norway has implemented mandatory decisions by the Security Council by means of prohibition legislation using imprisonment, fines or both as penalties. In addition, objects which have been exported or have been attempted to be exported may be confiscated by court order irrespective of ownership and without the institution of criminal proceedings. If confiscation does not prove possible, the court may order the offender to pay an amount equivalent to the partial or entire value of the objects without instituting criminal proceedings. The same applies to any means of payment or securities employed in contravention of any provisions issued pursuant to the act relating to the implementation of mandatory decisions by the Security Council. The practical control of import of commodities and products is carried out by the customs and police authorities. The final adjudication lies with the courts if the public prosecution authority finds that there is adequate reason to suspect that an offence has been committed under the prohibition legislation.

The Norwegian legislation applies to anyone who wilfully or negligently violates the legislation or is an accessory thereto. Any attempt to commit a felony is also punishable.

In addition to the special regulations which have been adopted in connection with the sanctions against Iraq, Norway has comprehensive legislation concerning export controls on weapons and military equipment as well as technology and services for military purposes. This legislation includes a specific act relating to the control of strategic goods, services and technology, with appurtenant regulations. This act also contains penalty clauses with imprisonment, fines or both as penalties.

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S/22784
11 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/91(4-1) of 3 July 1991, concerning Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

The Permanent Representative has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that there are no relations whatsoever between Israel and Iraq, due to Iraq's longstanding hostility towards Israel. Hence, Israel does not sell or supply any materials to Iraq, including the items listed in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), nor does it promote or facilitate such sales or supplies by its nationals or from its territory or using its flag vessels or aircraft.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22785
12 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the documents which were adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials (in the framework of the CSCE mechanism) in connection with the situation in Yugoslavia during its emergency session in Prague on 3-4 July 1991 (see annexes).

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the texts of this letter and its annexes distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Urgent appeal for a cease-fire

Recalling the statement on the situation in Yugoslavia issued by the Council of Ministers in Berlin on 19 June 1991, the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) makes an urgent appeal that any recourse to the use of force in the present crisis in Yugoslavia continues to be absolutely inadmissible.

The CSO also reiterates the appeal issued at the end of the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the CPC on 1 July 1991 stressing the importance of an immediate and complete cessation of hostilities by all parties involved. A prompt implementation of the commitments undertaken by all concerned Yugoslav parties remains mandatory.

Annex II

Mission to Yugoslavia

The Committee of Senior Officials,

Recalled the Statement of the Council of Ministers of the CSCE in Berlin in which they expressed their friendly concern and their support for democratic development and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, full application of human rights in all parts of Yugoslavia, including the rights of minorities, and the peaceful solution of the current crisis in the country, as well as their emphasis that it is only for the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves to decide on the country's future,

Noted the strong interest of the CSCE participating States to make a concrete contribution to the resolution of the present Yugoslav crisis,

Welcomed the restoration of the constitutional order by the appointment of a President and Vice-President at the head of the collegiate presidency,

Urged the full implementation by all Yugoslav parties of the other two elements of the agreement recently reached between them with the contribution of the European Community, namely:

- the acceptance of a cease-fire, accompanied by the return of all armed forces to their previous positions,

- the suspension of the implementation of the declarations of independence for a period of three months.

Welcomed the readiness expressed by the EC - member States, building on their initiatives, to organize a mission to help stabilize a cease-fire and to monitor the implementation of the above-mentioned elements of the agreement. This will be done at the invitation of the Yugoslav authorities and in full cooperation with them,

Welcomed also the interest of other CSCE participating States to take part in the mission on the basis of the arrangements between the European Community and Yugoslav authorities, requested the mission to inform the Committee on the progress of its work at the earliest opportunity.

Annex III

Mission to Yugoslavia

The Committee of Senior Officials,

Deeply concerned about the difficult situation in Yugoslavia,

Recalling the Statement on Yugoslavia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the CSCE in Berlin on 19 June 1991,

Eager to help Yugoslavia in overcoming the difficult situation, in the restoration of peace and stability without any delay,

Offered to make available, upon the invitation of Yugoslavia, a mission of good offices to facilitate the political dialogue among the parties concerned.

The good offices mission, if and when accepted by Yugoslavia, and established, could enter, in compliance with these conditions and aims, into contact with the parties concerned in order to determine how it can be of help and, if useful, put recommendations to be considered by all Yugoslav authorities.

This mission will be at the disposal of the Yugoslav authorities as long as they deem it necessary.

The composition and modalities for the operation of the mission will be established by the Chairman of the CSO in consultations with the Yugoslav authorities. The CSCE participating States may put forward through the Chairman proposals in this regard. The Chairman of the CSO will inform all participating States of subsequent developments.